

LIVESTOCK MEN REQUEST GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH ADEQUATE MEXICAN PATROL

Take Stand For Protection of American Lives and Property

FIND GOVERNMENT HASN'T THE FACTS

Committee to Go and Tell It; Tariff Commission Endorsed

(By Leased Wire to New Mexican) El Paso, Tex., Jan. 26.—A resolution requesting the government of the United States to establish an adequate patrol in northern Mexico to protect the lives and property of American citizens was adopted today by delegates to the nineteenth annual convention of the American National Livestock association. On the ground that neither the president of the United States nor congress has been fully informed relative to conditions in Mexico, the resolution also provided for the appointment of a committee of three members to go to Washington and lay before government officials additional facts concerning treatment of Americans in Mexico.

The convention also adopted resolutions favoring the appointment of a tariff commission, and demanding that when the tariff is next revised that all meats and similar products from foreign countries be subjected to import duties. Having made on the free list has not reduced prices or benefited consumers, and producers have been injured, it was declared. Another resolution calls upon the government of the United States to place an embargo on imports of livestock or dressed beef from countries where contagious diseases exist, to prevent the spread in this country of such livestock diseases as the foot and mouth disease.

The resolution relative to Mexico as presented on the floor of the convention today was a compromise resulting from a conference last night between members of various committees who wished to criticize severely the administration's policy with reference to Mexico and those who were determined to combat any effort to attack President Wilson or to demand an armed intervention which might lead to conquest. Governor John B. Kendrick, of Wyoming, led the forces opposing any attack on the president, and the resolution as presented states that "this resolution is not proposed and intended to seek intervention in the Republic of Mexico, but only that a sufficient patrol be established as will insure safety for life, person and property of American citizens, within the northern portion of the Republic of Mexico, who are justly entitled to the same."

A movement favoring the re-election of Dwight B. Heard, of Phoenix, Ariz., as president of the American National Livestock association, gained such proportions today that it was deemed almost certain to prevail at the election tomorrow. I. T. Pryor, of San Antonio, who was slated to succeed, probably will withdraw and take the honor in 1917. It was also regarded as certain that Cheyenne would be chosen for the next convention of the organization.

RIGID MEAT INSPECTION

URGED BY I. T. PRYOR El Paso, N. M., Jan. 26.—Rigid inspection of meat by city authorities and the establishment of municipal abattoirs were urged in an address by I. T. Pryor, of San Antonio, Tex., here today before the convention of the American National Livestock association. The contention was that the increase in disease of livestock and the importation of refrigerated meat from foreign countries has raised the questions which make these the paramount issues before the consuming public.

"In fact, many well-informed persons believe the recent outbreak of the foot and mouth disease," Mr. Pryor said, "was brought into the United States in some importation of foreign refrigerated meat." He continued: "The inhabitants of each city should have the right to say the fresh meats consumed therein shall be inspected on the hoof at that particular city by their own inspectors." Mr. Pryor declared any intention of requiring a fight on the packers, declaring they are a necessary and to eliminate them would be retrogression. "There is business enough in this line for the packers, too," he argued.

"Increased competition at the market centers to such an extent that the law of supply and demand would be operative and unhampered," the speaker insisted, "would go far toward solving many problems which confront the livestock men."

Day of Entertainment.

to consist mainly of entertainment for the visitors.

Only one business session was held in the forenoon. At 3 o'clock an automobile ride was planned, ending at Port Bliss where a grand drill and exhibition had been arranged with the Eighth Cavalry, Sixth Infantry, Seventh and Twentieth Infantry regiments, and the Fourth Field Artillery participating. In the evening there was to be a ball given in one of the principal hotels.

Japanese Renew Menacing Demands On China, Report

London, Jan. 26.—The Japanese government has delivered to the Chinese minister in Tokyo for transmission to his government, a note embodying seven demands which were included in the Japanese program of last spring, the Manchester Guardian learns from Far Eastern sources. The Guardian expresses the hope that this news will be authoritatively contradicted, as the demand when previously presented was full of danger to China's independence and its general effect would have been to place China under the tutelage of Japan.

"It is the aim and hope of British policy," the newspaper continues, "to see China strong and independent, developing peacefully without interference from any foreign power."

Local Option Wins in Louisiana Election; Democrats in Lead

New Orleans, La., Jan. 26.—Incomplete returns early today indicate that the entire regular Democratic ticket has been successful at yesterday's state-wide Democratic primary election. Ruffin G. Pleasant, of Shreveport, present attorney general, heading the regular ticket for the gubernatorial nomination, is estimated to be leading Thomas C. Barrett, also of Shreveport, present lieutenant governor, by between 35,000 and 40,000 votes.

The prohibition question was one of the leading issues in the campaign for governor. Pleasant advocating retention of the present local option law and Barrett favoring a constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition.

The Day in Congress

Senate Foreign relations committee discussed Colombian, Nicaraguan and Haitian treaties.

Military committee continued hearings on army reorganization.

Senator Hitchcock proposed amendment to Philippine bill granting independence in from two to four years.

CRUDE OIL ADVANCE

Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 26.—An advance of 3 cents in the price of crude oil was announced today by the Prairie Oil & Gas company. The price is now \$1.34. It is the highest since 1904.

Idaho Man May Be Reclamation Service Construction Chief

Denver, Jan. 26.—E. E. Weymouth, of Boise, Idaho, is being considered for appointment as chief of construction of the Federal reclamation service, according to reports current in well informed circles here today. It was stated that E. E. Baldwin, assistant chief of construction, and R. P. Walters, former supervising engineer of the Denver district, had been mentioned for the place. The announcement of successor to Sydney R. Williamson, resigned, is expected to be made at Washington about February 1.

A. J. Davis, director of the reclamation service, concluded an official visit to Denver headquarters and departed last night for the west.

P. L. Davis, of Boise, has been appointed chief accountant of Denver headquarters, succeeding William M. McCoy, resigned.

Mexican Bandit Chief Continues to Swell Ranks of Lawless Followers

REMEMBER OROZCO, VILLA BATTLE CRY TO SPREAD HATRED OF AMERICANOS

Using Means to Gather More Recruits Around Him

SHOWED ANIMUS AT CHIHUAHUA

(By Leased Wire to New Mexican) El Paso, Tex., Jan. 26.—Francisco Villa, the bandit chief, now in western Chihuahua, defying the forces of the Carranza government, in using the cry "Remember Orozco" to stir up hatred against Americans and gain recruits for himself, according to foreigners who reached the border today.

General Orozco was Villa's most formidable foe until the latter drove him across the border into the United States after the battle of Ojinaga, nearly two years ago. Orozco was shot and killed last September in the High Lonesome Mountains, on this side of the boundary, some time after he had forfeited the bond under which he was being held as a violator of United States neutrality laws.

The reports were brought to the border by foreigners who were in Chihuahua City during the trying period just before and after Villa evacuated the capital. Thirty-six Americans were headed into prison just before Villa left the city, a number of Chinese were shot and the stores belonging to them and to Japanese merchants were looted and burned.

AMERICANS AT MINACA LEAVE FOR CHIHUAHUA

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—American employees of the Yaguito Development company at Minaca, Chihuahua, left there yesterday on a special train guarded by Carranza soldiers for Chihuahua City, state department advices today from El Paso reported.

American Consul Sullivan at Queretaro reported General Carranza showing an apparent desire to comply, as far as possible, with the demands of the United States to protect Americans and their interests.

BODIES OF AMERICAN COWBOYS ARE FOUND

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 26.—The bodies of Benjamin Snell and Frank Woods, American cowboys, have been found west of Chihuahua, according to an unconfirmed report from western Chihuahua reaching here today.

Snell and Woods were reported last week to have left Chihuahua with Roy and John Kramer to rescue the father of the latter, Dr. David W. Kramer, who had been wounded in the leg by a bandit and who was hiding in the mountains.

A report to the Carranza consulate here today stated that a body of Villa troops operating around San Miguel, on the Sonora-Chihuahua state line, had joined forces with a small band of Carranza soldiers in the neighborhood and looted the store houses at San Pedro for food. It was said that a loyal force of Carranza soldiers had been sent to attack the marauders.

YUCATAN LAND DECREE TO CARRY OUT REFORMS

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 26.—Copies of the Yucatan land decree, under which the people of that state will acquire uncultivated lands on fifty year payments, under the auspices of a state land bank, were received today by Mexican consular officials here. The decree, it was stated, will be a model by which all the other states of Mexico will seek to carry out the agrarian reforms promised by the Carranza government.

The Yucatan decree provides for the formation of county communities which will devise means of seizing and distributing to the people all lands now uncultivated. Land owners will be compelled to cultivate all of their holdings or suffer confiscation for the benefit of small farmers who will devote them to production.

The decree also provides for the establishment of a state bank which will finance agriculturists. Under the new law, all lands will be distributed in small parcels on payments extending when necessary over a period of 50 years.

PASSENGER TRAINS COLLIDE

Spokane, Jan. 27.—Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway passenger trains Nos. 17 and 18, each known as the "Columbia," collided head-on near Lind, Wash. today. Engineer George Raet and one train were killed. A misunderstanding of orders was said to have caused the collision. The body of another train was said to be buried in the wreckage.

Pancho Evading, Arrest, Takes to The Mountains



GENERAL FRANCISCO VILLA

In the fastness of the Tarahumara mountains west of Guerrero, Mexico, the mountains which he has known since the days when, as a brigand, he successfully evaded every force Porfirio Diaz could send against him, Francisco Villa, according to his adherents, is awaiting developments of the movement started against Carranza by General Benjamin Arguendo, the Arriola brothers and others. Villa, according to recent reports, is filled with rage against Americans because Washington has recognized Carranza, and is called responsible for the murder of his Americans at one time and for other outrages. The reports of his capture were denied.

WOMEN FIGHT AS BRAVELY AS MEN OF MONTENEGRO TO REPEL INVADER

Heroic Effort to Save Scutari From Austrians Futile

BRAVE STAND ON MOUNT TARIBOSCH

(By Leased Wire to New Mexican) Rome, Jan. 26 (via Paris, Jan. 26).—A dispatch from San Giovanni di Medua to the Idea Nazionale says that the Montenegrins made a determined stand on Mount Taribosch in an effort to save the City of Scutari, but that the approach of a strong Austrian column forced the garrison to evacuate the place and the detachment on the mountain to retreat. The women, it is stated, conducted themselves as heroically as the men, carrying on their backs during the retreat everything that was necessary to continue the struggle.

Although the fall of Scutari was discounted by the Italian public, the suddenness with which it was brought about has caused much surprise.

Military experts affirm that no immediate anxiety is felt for Durazzo, which is understood to be satisfactorily defended by Essad Pasha, governor for Arona, which is believed to be safe from a sudden blow.

FRENCH COUNTER ATTACKS REPULSED BY GERMANS

Berlin, Jan. 26 (via London, 2:15 p. m.).—A great number of counter attacks were made by the French yesterday to recapture the trenches taken by the Germans east of Neuville, but they were repulsed each time, after hard to hand fighting, says the official blockade of Germany.

THE BRISTOL CONFERENCE

THE POSITION of the British government on two matters of prime importance in the conduct of the war is to be determined as a result of proceedings under way today. The attitude of labor toward compulsory military service will be decided at the great conference meeting today in Bristol. The debate on the question of a blockade of Germany is before the House of Commons.

GERMANY GETTING TOO MUCH TO EAT; BRITISH RESOLVED TO CURTAIL SUPPLY

More Effective Blockade Against Enemy Unanimous Desire

PREFER TO BEAR EASY ON NEUTRALS

(By Leased Wire to New Mexican.) London, Jan. 26.—Experts and self-styled experts on the economics of war and the law of maritime war on commerce, mobilized in the house of commons this afternoon for the eagerly awaited debate on the measures to be taken for a blockade against Germany.

Critics of the government policy and the defenders thereof were equally insistent on the necessity of enforcing "a blockade as effective as possible," but they joined issue on the best method of enforcing this, a keen desire being shown in some quarters to make the interference with the neutral commerce as light as possible.

The demand was general, however, for a greater stringency in the prevention of foodstuffs and other conditional contraband passing by neutral countries into Germany.

The debate hinged on a motion introduced from the government a full statement of the facts and giving an opportunity to deal with most of the aspects of the recent complaints against the foreign office. The motion follows:

"That this house, having noted the volume of imports into neutral countries, bordering on enemy territory of goods essential to the enemy for the prosecution of war, urges the government to enforce as effective a blockade as possible without interfering with the normal requirements of those neutral countries for internal consumption."

BRITISH NOT LIKELY TO TRY ABSOLUTE BLOCKADE

London, Jan. 26.—The opening phrase of the speeches of Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary, in the house of commons, and of the Marquis of Lansdowne, minister without portfolio, in the house of lords, today gave the impression that the British government is not likely to resort to an absolute blockade of Germany.

Arthur Shirley Benn, unionist member for Plymouth, on introducing the motion for an effective blockade, urged the government in conjunction with the entire allies to declare that the entire over-oceanic traffic with Germany shall be prevented by a blockade. He said he did not think America would be on the same principle as was the blockade declared by Lincoln.

NO EVIDENCE THAT GERMANY HAS SEVENTEEN-INCH GUNS

London, Jan. 26.—A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, stated in the house of commons today that the British government had no evidence that Germany possessed 17-inch guns, but that it was not impossible. He said every British dockyard was at work either on new naval construction or repairs for Britain and her allies.

A statement issued today by the German headquarters staff.

BRITISH FORCES AGAIN REPULSED BY TURKS

Berlin, Jan. 26 (By wireless to San Vito).—An official Turkish statement received here today says British forces in Mesopotamia made another attack upon the Turks, but gave up the effort after sustaining appalling losses.

BULGARIAN ADVANCE IN CENTRAL ALBANIA

London, Jan. 26 (1:05 p. m.).—Bulgarian forces are said to have advanced into Central Albania and to have come in contact with Albanian troops under Essad Pasha, provisional president of Albania, who is co-operating with the entente allies.

Dispatches from Tirana, Albania, to Brindisi, Italy, as forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph company, say that an advance guard of the Bulgarians has been defeated near Elbasan by Essad Pasha's forces.

BRITISH LABORING MEN ON RECORD FOR CAMPAIGN TO SECURE RECRUITS

Conference, by Vote of 1,847,000 to 206,000, Endorses System

COMPULSION GETS BIG VINDICATION

(By Leased Wire to New Mexican) Bristol, Eng., Jan. 26.—The British labor conference adopted today by a vote of 1,847,000 against 206,000, a resolution entirely approving the action of the parliamentary labor party in co-operating with other political parties in the national recruiting campaign.

The representatives of more than two million members of trade unions met here today to decide the attitude of organized labor toward the war, and in particular, compulsory military service.

Early in the proceedings an attack on the compulsory service bill, now before the house of lords, was made by the president of the conference, William Anderson, member of parliament for the Attercliffe division of Sheffield. Mr. Anderson, who has opposed the bill in parliament, declared that it did not redeem the pledges of Premier Asquith regarding compulsion.

"No form of words can offer immunity from danger," he said. "We cannot have forced military service without the risk of forced industrial service. Any attempt to use this weapon to coerce trades unionists will lead to great bitterness and end in failure."

Mr. Anderson said there was danger in Great Britain "attempting the possible" by seeking to be simultaneously a great naval, a great military and a great industrial power. He said the world would be different after the war, adding: "It will be a hard and a bad world for labor, unless labor takes a hand in shaping it."

The first resolution was moved by James Sexton on behalf of the National Union of Dockworkers. The resolution expresses the "horror of the conference at the atrocities committed by Germany and her allies," and pledges the conference to assist the government as far as possible to prosecute the war successfully.

Mr. Sexton said he was opposed to militarism but that the war must be won.

"If Germany wins," he continued, "nothing else on God's earth matters."

Ramsey MacDonald, labor member of parliament, appealed for toleration. He deprecated such a controversial resolution which he said was calculated to interfere with labor's previous comradeship and unity in fighting a common enemy.

Mr. Sexton's motion was adopted by a card vote of 1,802,000 against 602,000. The session of the labor conference will last three days.

Tension among the delegates, who represent upwards of two million workers, was evident from the moment W. H. Ayres, a local labor leader, in welcoming the congress remarked that the members of the party in Bristol neither had the time nor the inclination to engage in recruiting.

Mixed applause and dissent greeted this remark and the situation was further heated by John Dodge, member of parliament for the Gorton division of Lancashire, who protested against this introduction of a debatable subject in the official welcome.

The presidential address of Mr. Anderson did little to allay the suspicions of these delegates who have been making a fight against compulsion.

"Militarism and Democracy cannot live together in Germany or anywhere," was one of the prevailing notes of the opening sentences, and it was much applauded. Mr. Anderson proceeded to remark:

"There are signs of a great reaction in this country. Mr. Lloyd-George, who apparently would like to see the rules of the army applied to the workshops, made a not very successful attempt by means of the munition act."

Colonel House Is Extremely Reserved Regarding Journey

Berlin, Jan. 26 (Via London, 10:30 a. m.).—Colonel E. M. House, personal representative of President Wilson, arrived in Berlin this morning from Paris.

A correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger interviewed Col. House at Rastenburg and found him "very reserved" regarding the purpose of his trip.

WILSON SOUNDS SENATE-HOUSE LEADERS ON 3 BIG BILLS HE HOPES TO PASS

Shipping, Tariff Commission and Philippine Bills on Program

NEW PLAN TO GET BY WITH FORMER

Independence For Little Brown Men Has Long String to It

(By Leased Wire to New Mexican) Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—President Wilson summoned to the White House today leaders of the senate and house to learn their attitude toward the shipping bill, a tariff commission and the Philippine bill. He indicated to them that in addition to the preparedness program and revenue bills, those three measures would be the principal ones backed by the administration.

Most of the leaders summoned opposed the shipping bill in the last congress. The president saw Majority Leader Kitchin of the house; Chairman Flanagan of the appropriations committee; Chairman Clarke of the senate commerce committee; Senator Simmons, of the senate finance committee, and Senator Fletcher, who led the fight for the ship bill in the senate in the last congress.

The shipping bill which will be supported by the administration does not include the feature of the old bill providing for continued operation of ships by the government. Instead, it provides that the government shall purchase or build ships and then lease or sell them to corporations or private individuals. Only in case no one offers to lease or buy the ships does the bill allow the government to operate them.

The government could buy back the ships at a reasonable price for naval auxiliaries in time of war.

A bond issue of \$50,000,000 for the purchase or construction of ships would be provided by the bill, which also includes a shipping board to control shipping rates.

Senator Clarke led the filibuster which finally prevented the passage of the measure last year and after his talk with the president today it was understood he objected to some features of the new bill. Mr. Kitchin said that his principal objections had been removed by changes from the former bill.

Senator Simmons, who favors both a tariff commission and the new shipping bill, said the president was anxious to get action on both measures as soon as possible. He told the president that he and the commercial changes certain to follow the European war, made the tariff commission necessary.

It was indicated at the White House today that the president will not push any suggestions for revenue legislation until after the appropriation bills and the other measures he is advocating are disposed of.

WITH A STRING TO IT

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—An amendment to the Philippine bill, said to be acceptable to President Wilson was submitted today by Chairman Hitchcock of the Philippine committee.

It would provide that not more than four years nor less than two years after a meeting of the new Philippine legislature, to be created by the pending bill, the president should withdraw the sovereignty of the United States and proclaim the independence of the Philippine people, provided steps had been taken to secure an independent Philippine government, "Republican in form, stable in character and prepared to enter into such binding agreements with the United States as the president may deem necessary."

The president would be empowered to reserve naval bases and coaling stations.

The amendment would further provide that, if at any time, before the expiration of four years, the president should find that proper steps had not been taken to establish an independent government, "or if he should find it expedient for reasons affecting the welfare of the Philippine people, or the international relations of the United States," or if he should be unable to negotiate agreements for protection of American property, the president would be authorized to delay execution of Philippine independence until congress could further consider the case.

The resolution would require the president to invite cooperation of the principal nations of the world to mutually pledge themselves to maintain the Philippine independence.

That failing, the president would guarantee independence on behalf of the United States alone for five years.

Today's News of the War

THE POSITION of the British government on two matters of prime importance in the conduct of the war is to be determined as a result of proceedings under way today. The attitude of labor toward compulsory military service will be decided at the great conference meeting today in Bristol. The debate on the question of a blockade of Germany is before the House of Commons.

THE BRISTOL CONFERENCE is the most important of this kind ever held in England, representing more than 2,000,000 members of trades unions. The compulsory military service bill having passed the house of commons and encountered little opposition in the House of Lords, the outcome of the long campaign on this issue will depend largely on the attitude of organized labor. There are intimations, unofficial in nature, that the British government has decided against a formal blockade of Germany. The Austrian drive down the eastern coast of the Adriatic, having passed beyond the Montenegrin border, is now said to have resulted in the capture of an Albanian seaport, San Giovanni di Medua.